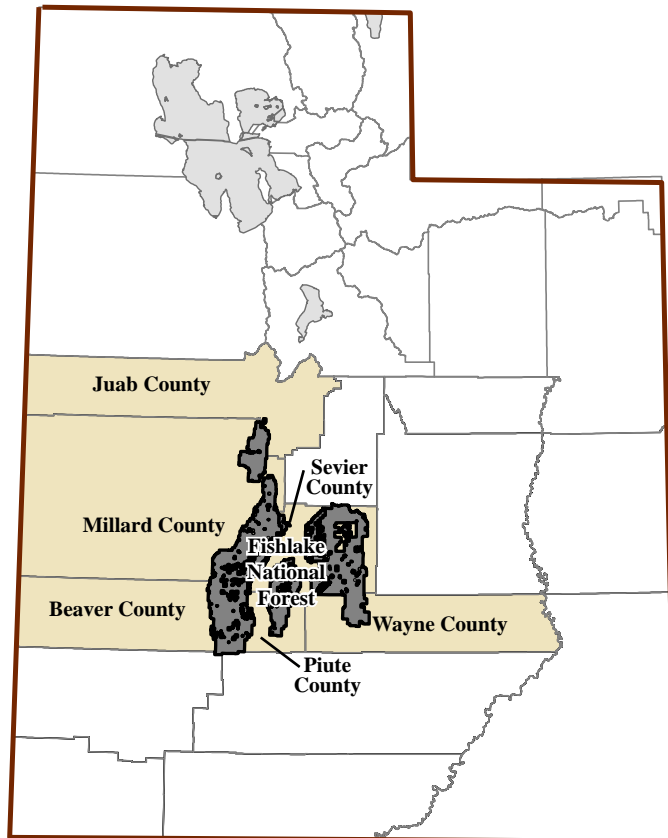


Fishlake National Forest Impact Area

Population, Employment, and Income Profiles and Trends

Prepared for the:
Dixie, Fishlake & Manti-La Sal National Forests
Forest Plan Revision
Social and Economic Assessment

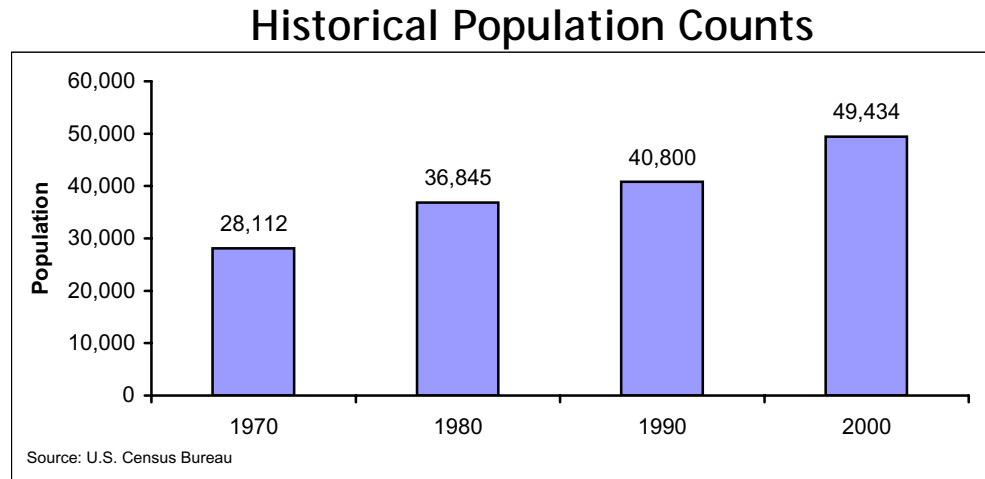


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December
2003

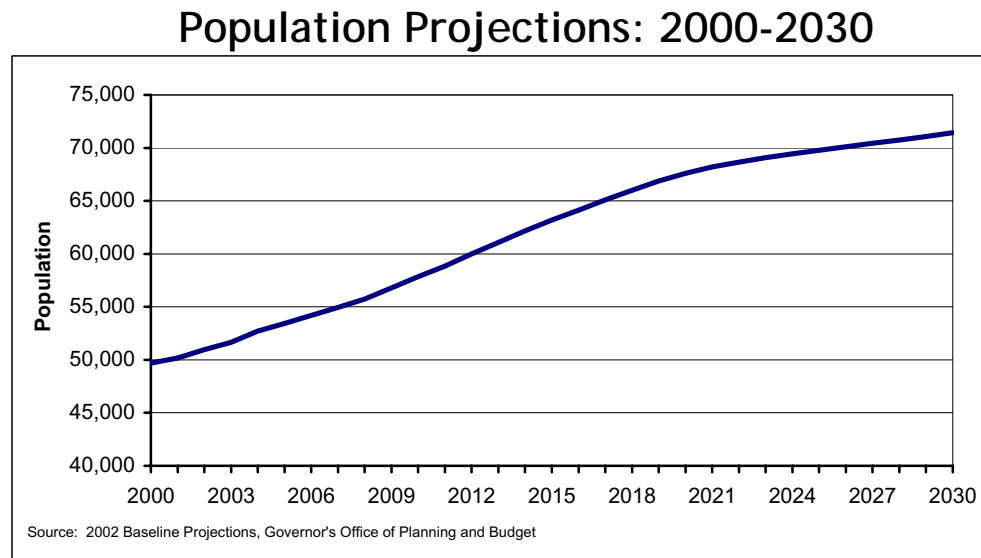
Historical Population Counts: 1970-2000 Fishlake Forest Impact Area

The population of the Fishlake Forest Impact Area grew 31% from 1970 to 1980, 11% from 1980 to 1990 and 21% from 1990 to 2000.



Population Projections Fishlake Forest Impact Area

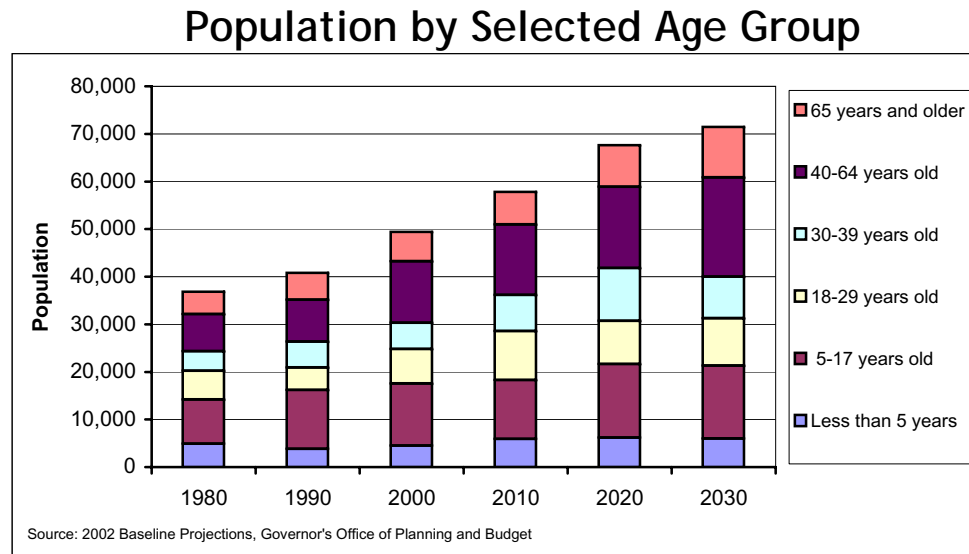
The Fishlake Forest Impact Area population is projected to grow at an average annual rate of approximately 1.2% through 2030.



Note: Official 2002 State projections were produced using the Utah Process Economic and Demographic Model, which utilizes demographic and employment projections.

Population by Selected Age Group Fishlake Forest Impact Area: 1980-2030

Since 1980, the Fishlake Forest Impact Area has experienced significant growth in the 40-64 and the 5-17 age groups. These trends are projected to continue through 2030.

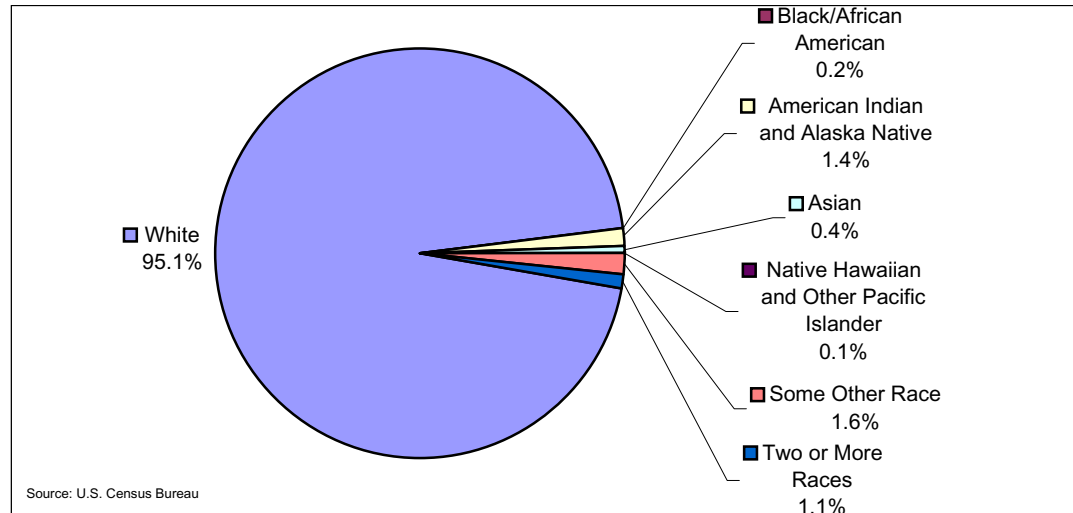


Fishlake Forest Impact Area Counties: 1990-2002

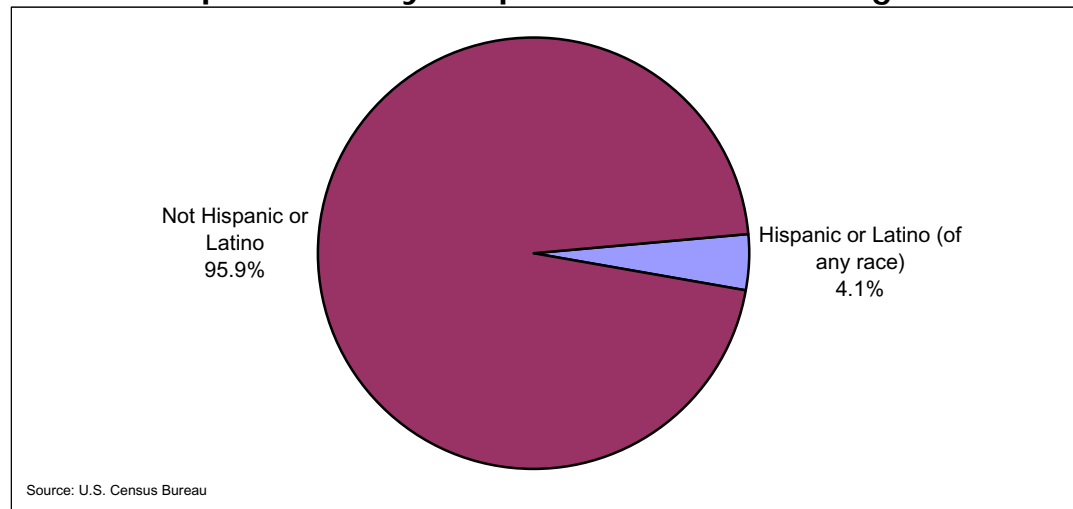
Area	1990	2000	2002	Absolute Change	Percent Change
				2000-2002	
Fishlake Forest Impact Area	40,800	49,434	50,133	699	1.4%
Beaver County	4,765	6,005	6,099	94	1.6%
Juab County	5,817	8,238	8,569	331	4.0%
Millard County	11,333	12,405	12,446	41	0.3%
Piute County	1,277	1,435	1,361	-74	-5.2%
Sevier County	15,431	18,842	19,091	249	1.3%
Wayne County	2,177	2,509	2,567	58	2.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Population by Race Fishlake Forest Impact Area: 2000



Population by Hispanic or Latino Origin Fishlake Forest Impact Area: 2000



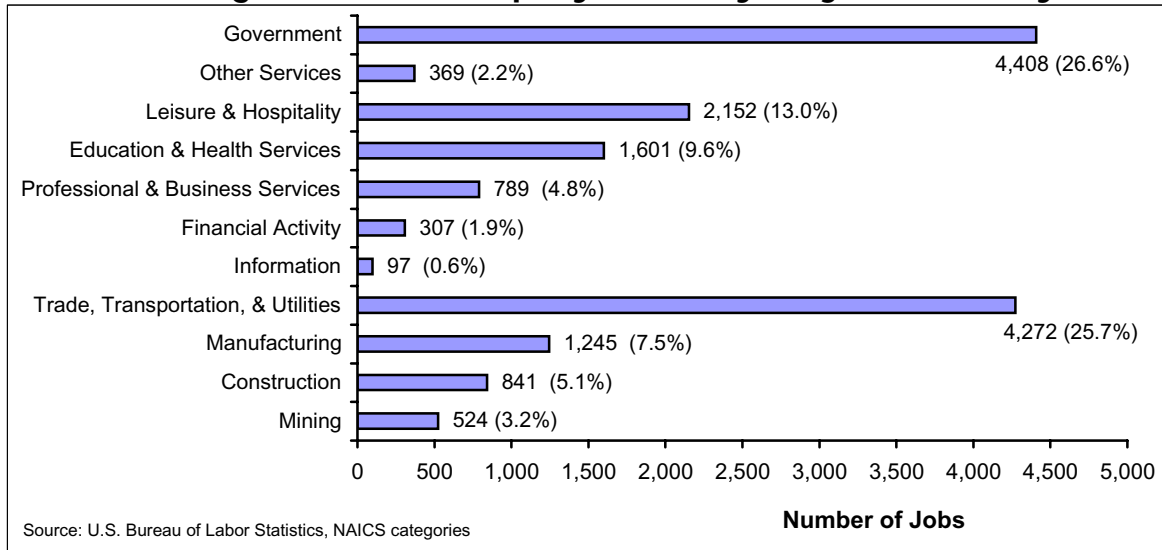
Note: Ethnicity is a different measure of heritage and an ethnic group can span different races. For example, a person of Hispanic origin may be classified as White, Black/African American or another race. Hispanic populations have historically been undercounted in the US Census, so this figure may contain inaccuracies.

Nonagricultural Employment by Major Industry: 2001 Fishlake Forest Impact Area

Government is currently the largest industry.

Note: Agriculture is not measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and is shown instead on p. 5.

Nonagricultural Employment by Major Industry

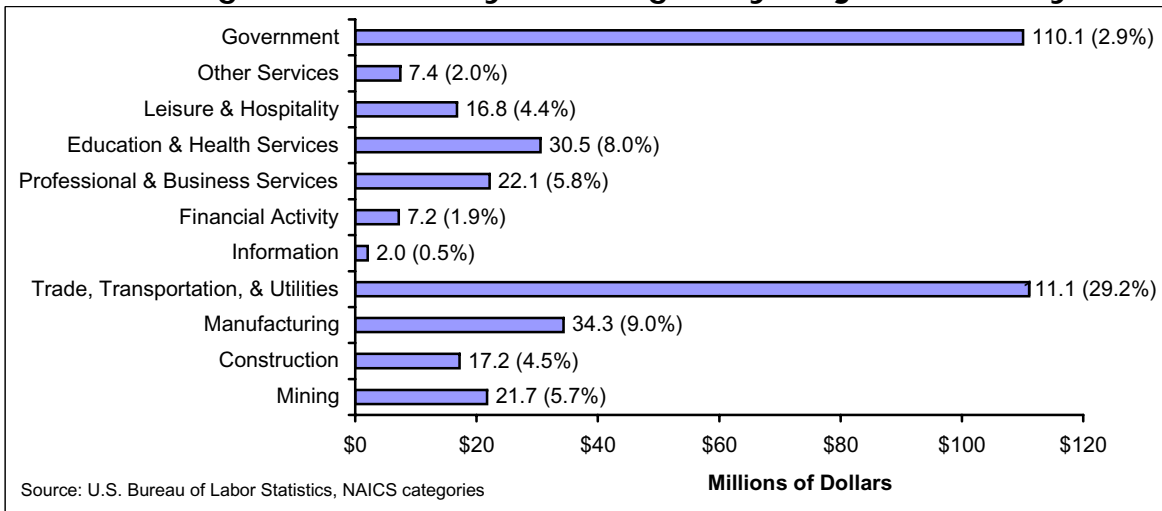


Nonagricultural Payroll Wages by Major Industry: 2001 Fishlake Forest Impact Area

Average Monthly Wages Statewide:

Government	\$2,653
Other Services	\$1,854
Leisure & Hospitality	\$1,115
Education & Health Services	\$2,294
Professional & Business Services	\$2,814
Financial Activity	\$3,139
Information	\$3,329
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	\$2,395
Manufacturing	\$3,068
Construction	\$2,563
Mining	\$4,122
Total Average Wage	\$2,510

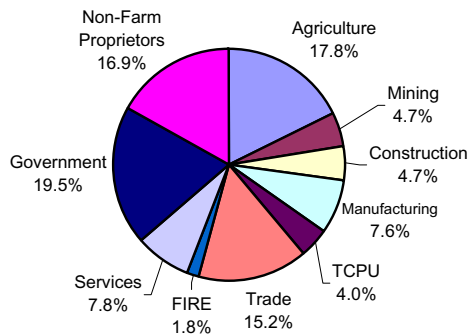
Nonagricultural Payroll Wages by Major Industry



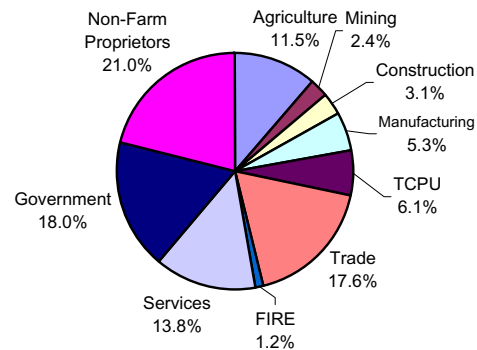
Fishlake Forest Impact Area Employment by Industry: Past, Present, and Future

As a percent of total employment, the Services sector nearly doubled and is projected to increase its share by 2030.

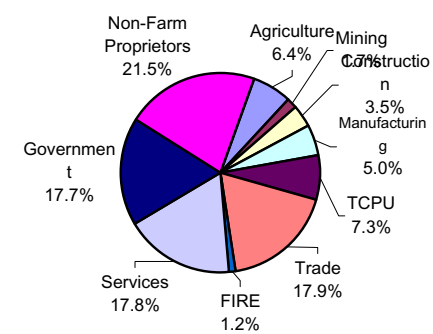
Historical Industry Share of Total Employment: 1980



Current Industry Share of Total Employment: 2002



Projected Industry Share of Total Employment: 2030



Source: 2002 Baseline Projections, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, SIC categories.

Agriculture (Agricultural, forestry, and fishing services) includes all farming activity as well as businesses engaged in agricultural production, forestry, commercial fishing, hunting and trapping, and related services.

Mining includes the extraction of minerals occurring naturally, quarrying, well operations, milling, preparation at the mine site, and exploration and development of mineral properties.

Construction includes new work, additions, alterations, reconstruction, installations, and repairs of structures.

Manufacturing includes the processing of materials (products of agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and quarrying) into new products. Examples include food, textiles, mineral processing, lumber, wood products, furniture, paper, machinery, and appliances.

T.C.P.U. (Transportation, communications and public utilities) includes passenger and freight transportation, communications services, electricity, gas, steam, water and sanitary services and all establishments of the United States Postal Service.

Trade includes all wholesale and retail trade. Wholesale trade includes the selling of goods to retailers or other wholesalers. Wholesalers maintain inventories of goods, extend credit; physically assemble, sort, and grade goods in large lots, break bulk goods into smaller lots and advertise.

Retail trade includes the selling of goods for personal or household consumption and rendering services incidental to the sale of the goods. Examples include groceries, hardware, drug store, and other specialty stores.

F.I.R.E. (Finance, insurance, and real estate) includes business that operate in the fields of finance, insurance, and real estate, such as banks, investment companies, insurance agents and brokers; real estate buyers, sellers, and developers.

Services include businesses engaged in providing a wide variety of services for individuals, business, government, and other organizations. Examples include hotels; health, legal, engineering, and professional services; and educational institutions.

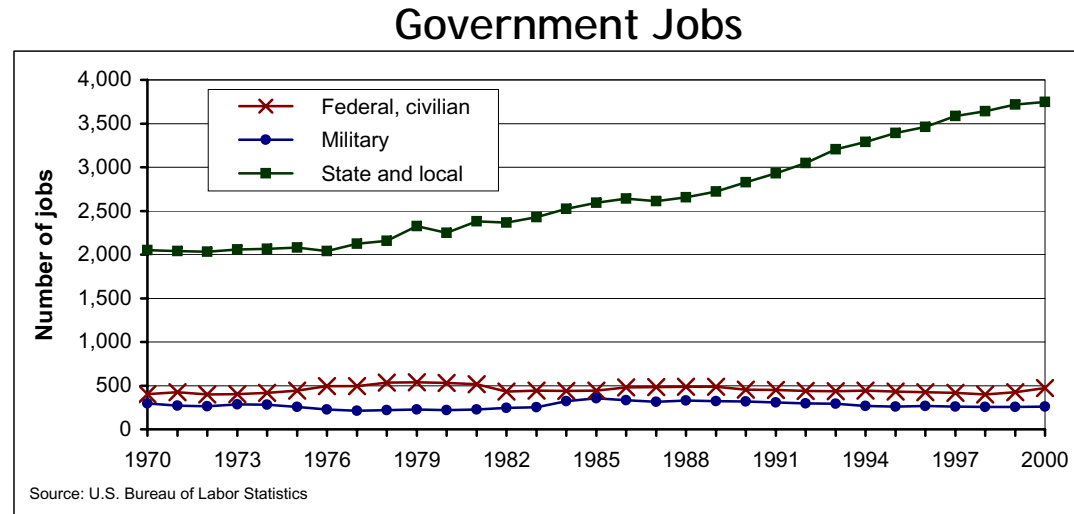
Government includes all Federal, state, and local government employees involved in executive, legislative, judicial, administrative and regulatory activities.

Non-farm proprietors include businesses that operate in a number of trades that are sole ownership or partnerships that have tax-exempt employees. Thus they do not have to report wages in the same manner as other businesses and are harder to categorize.

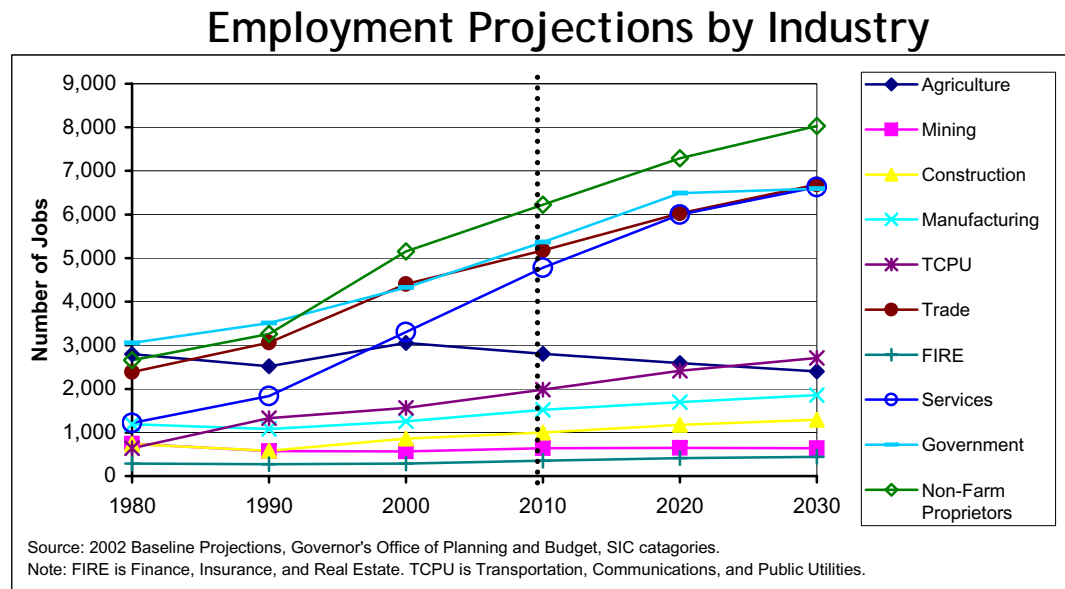
Source: Employment Sectors defined according to Standard Industry Classification Manual (SIC), 1987.

Government Jobs: 1970-2000**Fishlake Forest Impact Area**

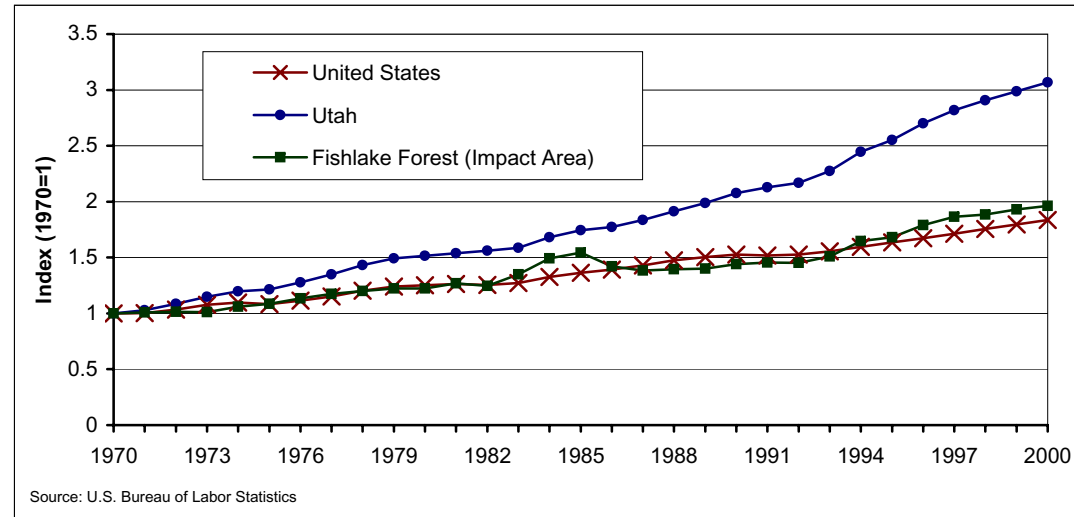
Following national trends, growth in Government sector jobs has predominantly been at the state and local levels.

**Employment Projections: 1980-2030****Fishlake Forest Impact Area**

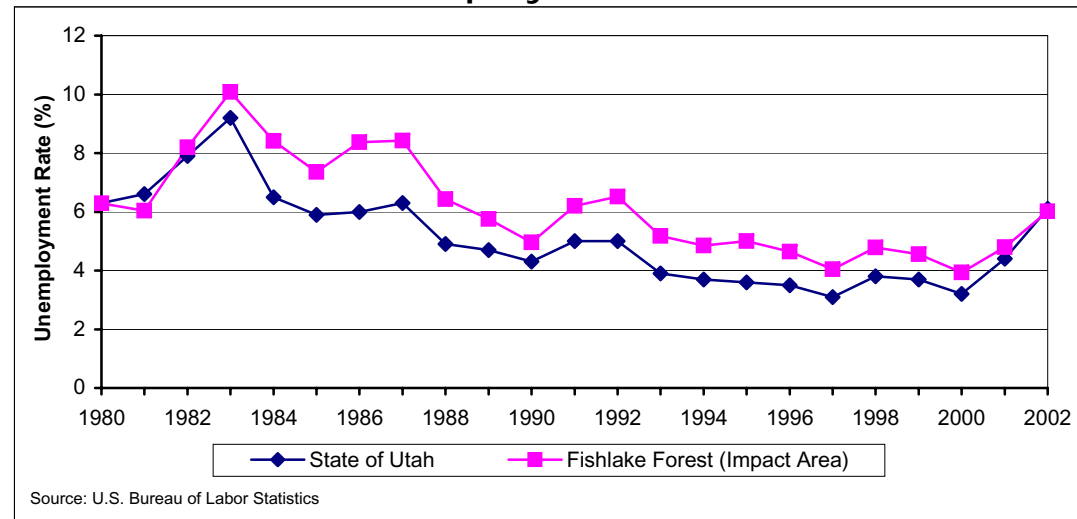
The Services and Non-farm proprietors sectors are projected to create the most jobs between 2000 and 2030.



Job Growth Rate: 1970-2000
Impact Area vs. State vs. Nation

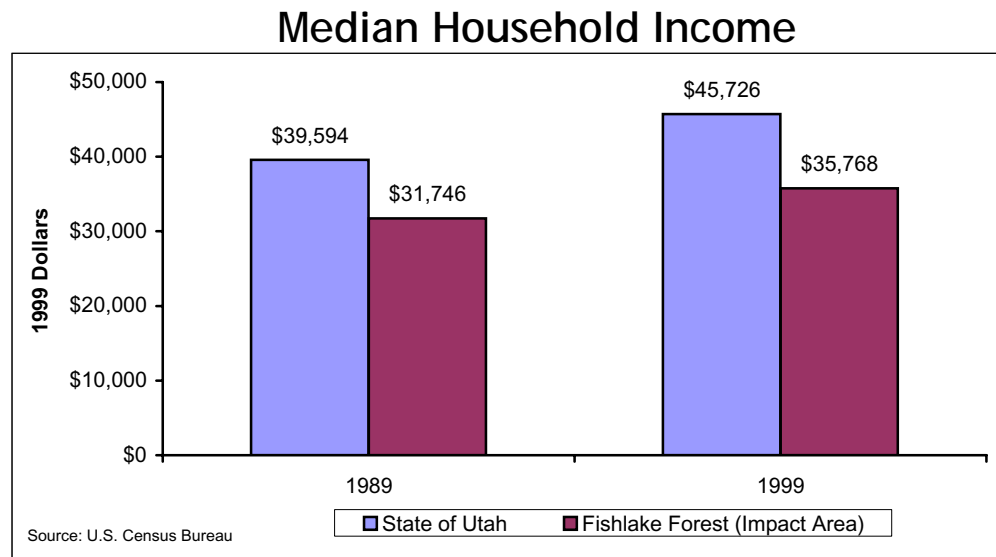


Unemployment: 1980-2002
Impact Area vs. State



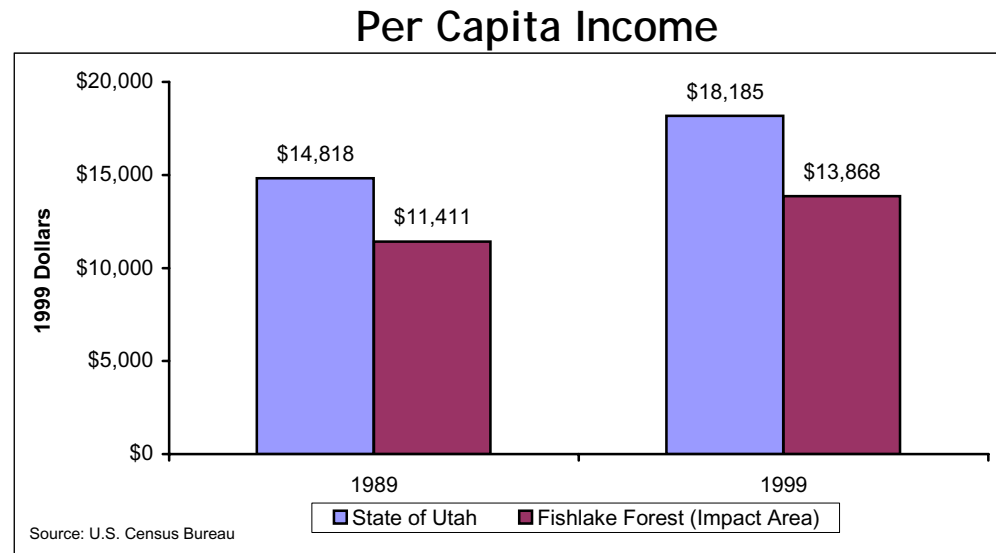
Median Household Income: 1989 & 1999 Utah vs. Fishlake Forest Impact Area

Note: The Dixie Area consists of Garfield, Kane, Iron, Washington, Wayne and Piute Counties.



Per Capita Income: 1989 & 1999 Utah vs. Fishlake Forest Impact Area

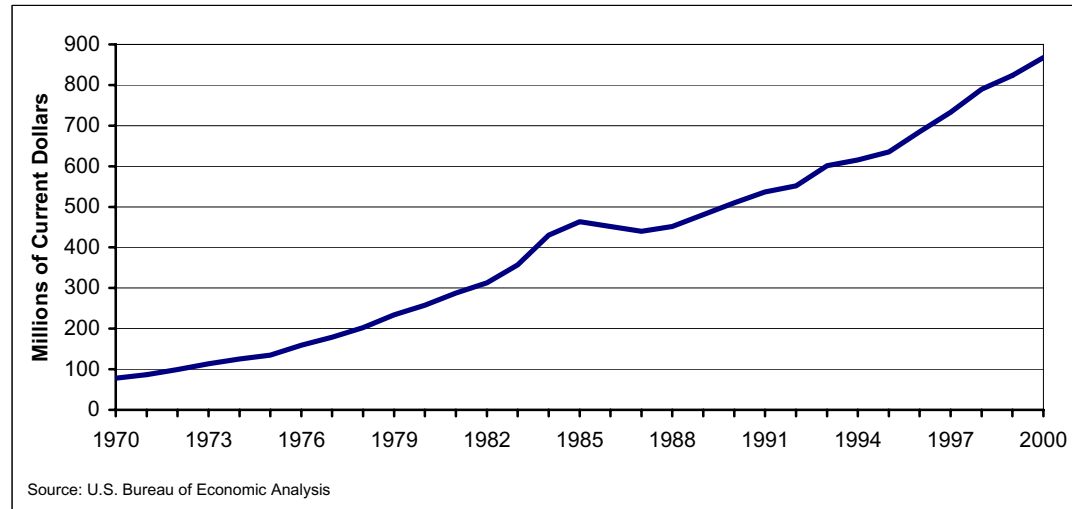
Note: 1989 income values have been adjusted to 1999 constant dollars by dividing 1989 dollar values by a deflator factor of 0.744298.



Total Personal Income: 1970-2000 Fishlake Forest Impact Area

Personal income has been on the rise in the Fishlake Impact Area over the past 30 years.

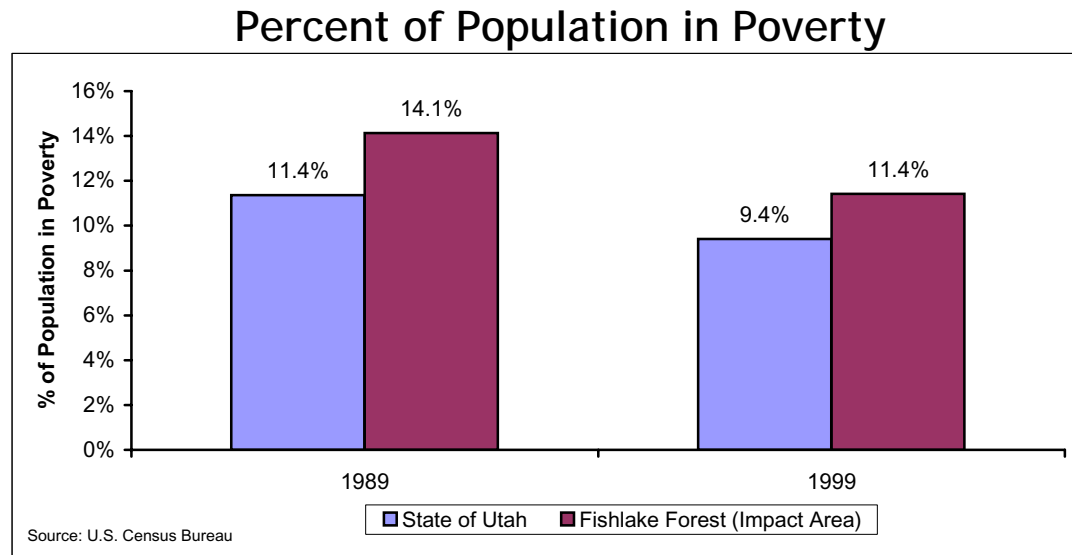
Note: These numbers have not been inflation adjusted. Total personal income is a measure of regional economic growth, comparable to the Gross Domestic Product.



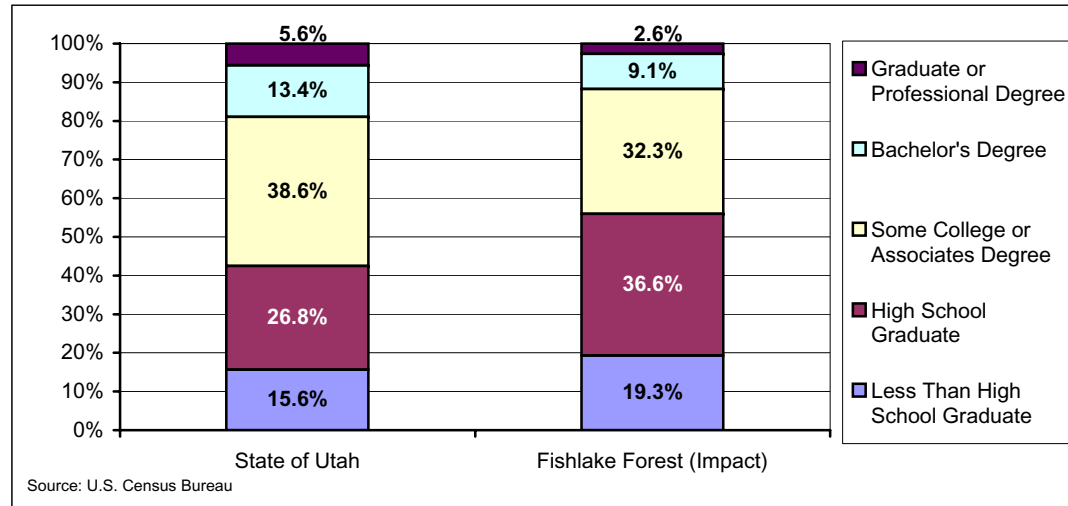
Population in Poverty: 1989-1999 Utah vs. Fishlake Impact Area

The percent of people in poverty decreased 2.7% in the Fishlake Impact Area from 1989 to 1999, but remained above the level for the state.

Note: Poverty is calculated by median household income to a nationally calculated "poverty threshold" for a family of 4 people, including 2 children. The poverty threshold in 1999 was \$16,895.

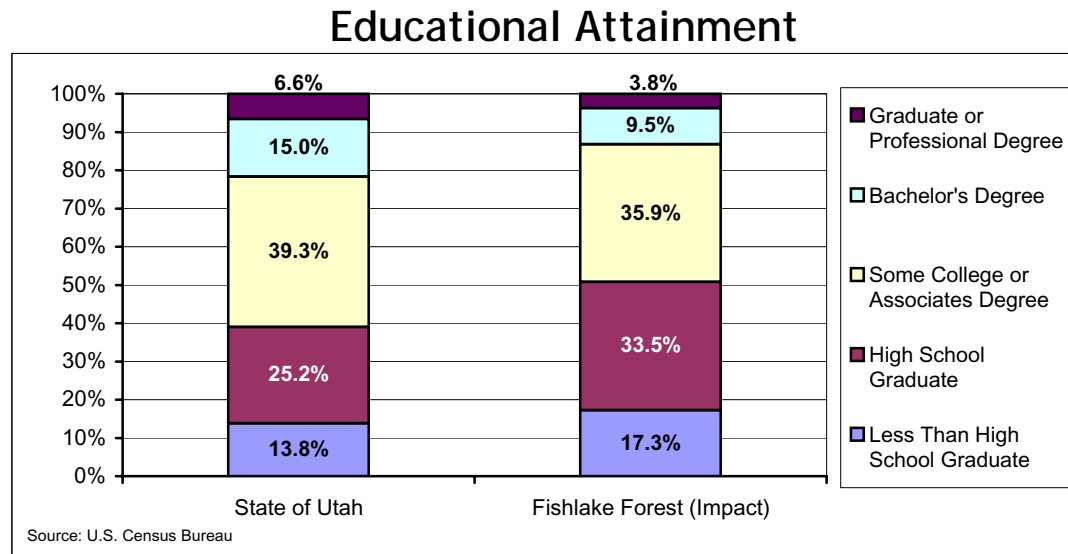


Educational Attainment: 1990 Utah vs. Fishlake Impact Area



Educational Attainment: 2000 Utah vs. Fishlake Impact Area

The percent of Fishlake Impact Area residents with some form of post-secondary education increased from 1990 to 2000.



Note: Educational attainment figures are for the population 18 years and older.